Numb. 11.

THE South-Carolina Gazette.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Saturday, *March* 11. to Saturday, *March* 18, 1731-2.

Monſtrum, horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum!

To the Author *of the* Gazette.

SIR,

THE little ſmattering of Wit, which you gave us in your laſt, under the Title of the *Cameleon Lover*, has induced me to think ſomewhat more ſeriouſly on the *ſcandalous Offence*, there hinted at. An Offence that muſt ſurely route againſt it the Reſentment of every Man, who has the leaſt Senſe of the Obligation he lies under to his *Creator*, for that *Form* and *Complexion* he has thought fit to beſtow upon us.

As we have the greateſt Reaſon to acknowledge our ſelves moſt peculiarly indebted to him for all the Bleſſings of human Nature, not only ſuch as are immediately neceſſary to its Support, but thoſe others that we ought ſo juſtly to aſcribe to the indulgent *Affluence* of his Bounty, ſo may we (I ſhou'd think) with no leſs Reaſon imagine, that this Diſtinction of Colour, in our Complexion, from that other Part of his human Creatures, of the oppoſite Hue, may be a concurrent Inſtance of his Favour.

What then can be ſaid of Thoſe, who, living in the full Poſſeſſion of thoſe Indulgencies, ſhall yet dare to ſubvert and deface the *Order* and *Beauty*, which this our *All-wiſe Creator* has diſcovered to us through all his Works? To ſay nothing of the baſe *Ingratitude* of the Fact, it muſt ſurely be allowed to be the groſſeſt Affront upon his Wiſdom.

Were you to preſent me with a curious Piece of Workmanſhip wrought by your own Hand, and afterwards with a Second, which, tho' conſiderably inferior to the firſt, may yet be properly finiſhed for the Uſe it was deſigned to ſerve; ſhould I not juſtly incur your Diſpleaſure, if I took the moſt graceful Beauties from one, to throw away upon the other? How infinitely more ſo muſt it be then, in the Caſe before us?

I muſt own, that I am one of thoſe, who are not a little fired at any Inſtance of this Kind. And, tho' *I* think no Perſon whatever, offending in this Particular, ought to be ſcreen'd, yet ſear, ſhould I indulge my Reſentment to its Extent, I might tranſgreſs the Rules of your Paper. Tho', alas! it is too well known, that I need not be under any great Apprehenſion of pointing at *One* Man only. Were that the Caſe, he would not be worth our Notice, and we might ſilently contemn both the *Offence* and the *Offender*.

But it is too ſhocking to ſee an *Evil* of this *Kind*, ſpreading it ſelf among us. Too groſs to be ſuffered to paſs in Silence!

I ſcarce know which ought to be moſt dreaded, the *Infection* of the *Epidemical Diſeaſe* we are are at preſent alarm'd with, or of *this other*. Tho' I declare had I a Child in danger of either, I ſhould chooſe rather to loſe him by the *natural* Diſtemper, than the *unnatural* One. For, indeed, I ſhould reckon him equally loſt by the One as the Other; nay, in regard to the next World, infinitely more ſo.

I would ask the Man, whoſe Taſte is thus unhappily vitiated, if he thinks he ſhould not fall into the utmoſt Confuſion, to ſee, in the *Product* of *ſuch* an *Amour*, the exact Features of his own Face, ſculking beneath the baſe thin Diſguiſe of a *tawny Complexion*? If anſwer'd in the Affirmative, I ſhall be in hopes, that this Senſe of the Shame, may prevent any future Occaſion of it. But, if otherwiſe, I ſhall for ever give him over as an incorrigible Son of *Darkneſs*. And, as ſuch, to be avoided and deſpiſed by all the reſt of his Species, and more eſpecially by

that

that moſt amiable Part of it the *Fair Sex*.

I ask Pardon for taking up ſo much of your Paper, but, believe me, I intend it as an honeſt and uſeful Reproof, and I write with ſomewhat the more Aſſurance, as I can't forbear thinking, that I have at preſent in my Hand the *Pen* of the *Publick*.

If there is no Law of this Province, already in Being, againſt Offenders of this Kind, it is not to be doubted (under our preſent happy Government) but an effectual one will timely be made; ere yet, by too many glaring Inſtances, it becomes too abſolutely neceſſary.

Charleſtown, Mar. 15, 1731. *Your obedient humble Servant* ALBUS.

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CHARLESTOWN, *March* 18.

WE have heard, that the *ſpreading* of the *Small-Pox* in *Willtown*, thro' ſo many Families in ſo ſhort time, was chiefly occaſion'd, by the Ignorance of the People in the Symptoms of that *Diſtemper*. The Conſequence of which was, that they took not the neceſſary Caution to avoid the infected, which probably they would have done, had they been better acquainted with 'em. It may therefore poſſibly be of ſome ſervice to the reſt of the Country, to give them the beſt Inſight we can into thoſe Particulars. And tho' it be of no other Uſe than what we have here mentioned, we hope *that* may be a tolerable Excuſe for us, and that therefore we may not be thought either by the *Phyſicians* or their *Patients* to have been too officious.

As to the *regular Small-pox*, it has been ſaid by the ableſt *Phyſicians*, that it may ſafely be truſted to the Care of an experienc'd *Nurſe*, unleſs ſome ſudden Alteration of Symptoms require better Judgment, and that while it continues ſo regular, little elſe need to be done, than to keep the Patient *full* with a plentiful Quantity of ſuch liquids as ſhall keep up the Spirits of the *Patient*, yet not too much excite the Fever. Such as *Water Gruel with a little Wine in it*, *ſmall White Wine Whey*, or the like, in order to throw out the Diſtemper and raiſe the Puſtles to their due *State*, which *State* will be ſeen in the following Account. And then Proviſion is to be made by a moderately cool Regimen, againſt the ſecond Attack of the Fever, which is always to be expected about this Time.

It is not deſigned to be inſinuated here that the Phyſician is unneceſſary even in this Caſe; but in the Country, where it frequently happens that One is not to be met with, theſe Intimations may be of ſome little Help.

As to the *confluent* Sort, it is in that Caſe abſolutely neceſſary for the *Patient* (if poſſible) to be under the conſtant Care of the Phyſician, during the whole Progreſs of the Diſtemper, and that too of a very skilful One. Wherefore our giving the Publick at this Juncture the different Symptoms of both Kinds may induce the Friends of the Sick when they find the moſt dangerous Appearance, not to delay their Application for proper Aſſiſtance.

P. S. We had almoſt forgot to acquaint our Readers, that not any of us are concern'd in any of the Branches of Phyſick ourſelves, which the Gentlemen of that *Faculty*, we doubt not, will readily diſcern. Yet what we are going to inſert is from the beſt Authority, and is as follows.

The Small-pox are of two Kinds the *Diſtinct*, where the Puſtules ſtand apart; and the *Confluent*, where they run into one continued Cake.

The *diſtinct* or *regular Small pox*, *Sydenham* obſerves, begin with a Shuddering and Chillineſs, which is ſucceeded by an intenſe Heat, violent Pain of the Head and Back, vomiting, drowſineſs, eſpecially in Children, and ſometimes Convulſion Fits, which ſhew the *Pox* to be ready to burſt forth, and that they will be mild.

The Eruptions are uſually on the 4th Day; upon which the feveriſh Symptoms vaniſh, except that grown Perſons are prone to ſweat. The Puſtles firſt appear in the Face, then the Neck, &c. They are at firſt reddiſh, by degrees ſwell and grow whiter; on the 11th Day the Swelling and Inflamation of the Face vaniſh; and the Puſtles begin to wither. If ever this Kind kill, 'tis on the 14 or 15 h Day.

The Sypmtoms of the *diſtinct Small pox*, as enumerated by Dr. *Shaw*, are, 1. A Pain in the Head, Back, and Pit of the Stomach 2. A Fever, which decreaſes as the Eruptions increaſe, with redneſs of the Eyes. 3. A Sickneſs of the Stomach, and Tendency to vomit. 4 Little reddiſh ſpots, or beginning Puſtles, appearing on the Neck, Face, Breaſt, &c. about the 3d or 4 h Day inclusive, from the Beginning of the Illneſs. 5. Reſtleſſneſs. 6. About the 7 or 8 h Day other little red Spots appear between the growing Puſtules. 7. The Puſtules about the 9 h Day are at their *State*; being then generally as big as a large Pea, the Matter in them well concocted, of a whitiſh Colour inclin'd to yellow; at which Time, 8. The Patient is uſually light-headed and feveriſh. 9 About the 10th Day the Puſtules begin to dry on the Face. 10. And about the 15th they appear ſhrunk, and begin to ſcale off, and now the Danger is eſteem'd to be over.

The *diſtinct* Kind is here conſider'd unattended with a Looſeneſs, and other Symptoms, which ſometimes happen in it as well as in the other.

The *confluent* or *Flux Small-pox* have the ſame Symptoms with the *diſtinct*, only in a more violent Degree; they uſually come out on the 3d Day; not ſeperate, as in the diſtinct Kind, but ſpread into one another; and at length appear all like one whitiſh Pellicle over the whole Skin. After the 8th Day the Pellicle darkens. In grown Perſons this Kind is attended with a Salivation; in Children with a Looſeneſs. The Salivation frequently ſucceeds immediately after Eruption; the Looſeneſs later. The *confluent* Kind uſually kill on the 11th Day. The Eruptions often riſe and ſink in the Progreſs of the Diſtemper. They uſually firſt appear on the

4 or

4 or 5th Day, and come to their State about the 15th.

When the Eruptions are very round, diſtinct, encompaſs'd with a red Margin, &c. they are ſaid to be *favourable*; otherwiſe *malignant*.

The *occaſional Cauſes* of the Small-pox are ſuppoſed to be, 1. Some Alteration in the Air; ſince they happen moſt frequently about the Spring Seaſon; and both in *Europe* and elſewhere, are more Epidemical and Mortal at particular Times. 2. From Fear, which appears more evident than eaſy to explain. 3. From Surfeits, as by eating any Thing too chilling for the Blood, as Cucumbers, Oranges, &c. in hot Seaſons, or when the Body is heated by Motion, the drinking of cold Liquors. 4. From too plentiful Feeding. 5. From any over heating the Blood, or too ſuddenly cooling it after it is heated, whereby a ſudden Check is given to Perſpiration; and this more eſpecially if the Air favours ſuch an Eruption.

As to the *prognoſtick Signs* of the Small-pox; 1. The ſooner they appear in the Spring, and the more the Air is diſpoſed to favour the Diſtemper, the more fatal they prove. 2. The *confluent* Sort, both in grown Perſons, and Children is dangerous; and the more ſo, if attended with a ſuppreſſion of Urine, Nauſea, Delirium, purple Spots, Chryſtallines, bloody Urine, &c. after the Eruption; but the Blackneſs of 'em is not dangerous before the *Criſis*. 3. A *Looſeneſs*, in the *confluent* Kind, is not ſo bad in Children, as grown Perſons. 4. A *Spitting* is a regular Attendant of the *confluent* Kind, in grown Perſons, from the 6 or 7th Day 'till after the *Criſis*; and is ſo neceſſary, that if it ſtop ſuddenly, and return not for 24 Hours, the Patient is ſuppoſed to be in great Danger. 5. A Quinſy here is highly dangerous. 6. The Eruptions ſwelling, and ſinking ſuddenly, are bad Signs. 7. The Danger is not over 'till about the 20th Day in the *confluent Sort* But if the Eruptions be diſtinct, few, round, plump, riſe full, and grow up ſharp at the Top; if the Sickneſs, vomiting, &c. go off, or remit upon the Eruptions, and the Patient be under no dreadful Apprehenſions; the danger is uſually over about the 10th Day in the *diſtinct* Kind. Convulſions attending the firſt Symptoms of the Small-pox in Children, are ſaid to foreſhew the Appearance of Eruptions within 12 Hours; which then generally prove diſtinct, and the Patient does well.

The *Small pox* ſucceeding a Debauch in Liquors, or happening upon an irregular Courſe of Life, is uſually Mortal.

It is ſaid, that where Perſons can't conveniently avoid the immediate Hazard of receiving the Infection, it might not be an unneceſſary Precaution, to prepare the Body for it, either by Vomiting, Bleeding, or Purging, and above all to keep themſelves in a temperate way of living.

It is the modern practice to obſerve the cool Regimen through the whole progreſs of the Diſtemper, (that is) not to keep the Patient too cloſely cover'd up, and there is ſtill one further Obſervation, which (however trifling it may ſeem) has been made by a very great Man, and that is, not to lay the patient (if poſſibly to be avoided) in a Chamber, whoſe Doors or Windows are too much expoſed to eaſterly Winds. ***

It having been reported in the Country that the Small-pox had been in *Charleſtown* theſe 6 Weeks, and that it had ſpread itſelf into 20 Families at leaſt; we think it neceſſary to acquaint the Publick that upon the ſtricteſt Enquiry that can be made, it is not found that any one Perſon in *Charleſtown*, beſides Mr. *Haynes*, who was firſt taken ill, has got it. And the ſaid *Haynes*, by Order of his Excellency, was, as ſoon as poſſible, remov'd to the Parſonage Houſe, where no Perſon is ſuffer'd to come to him, but his neceſſary Attendants; and as there is ſo great Precaution taken, it is hoped the Infection will not ſpread in this Town.

Wedneſday laſt the Seſſions of Over and Terminer and General Goal Delivery was open'd at the Houſe of Mr. *Gignilliat*, where a very convenient Court Room is fitted up for that Purpoſe.

One Day laſt Week, Mr. *Bamfield*, the Provoſt Martial, was aſſaulted and beat, by a Perſon againſt whom he had a Writ to Execute, in ſo barbarous a manner, that his Life is deſpair'd of Wherefore it is not doubted, but ſpeedy and effectual Care will be taken to prevent ſuch dangerous Inſults for the future, or it will be to little Purpoſe to open a Seſſions, or any other Court of Juſtice in this Province.

To the AUTHOR *of the* GAZETTE.

SIR,

PErufing your laſt Saturday's Paper, wherein you gave us the *Cameleon Lover*, I think it will not be unworthy of a Place in your Paper, to give the Publick the *Cameleon's Defence*, which inſert as follows.

All Men have Follies, which they blindly trace
Thro' the dark Turnings of a dubious Maze:
But happy thoſe, who, by a prudent Care,
Retreat betimes, from the fallacious Snare.
The eldeſt Sons of Wiſdom were not free,
From the ſame Failure you condemn in Me.
If as the Wiſeſt of the Wiſe have err'd,
I go aſtray and am condemn'd unheard,
My Faults you too ſeverely reprehend,
More like a rigid Cenſor than a Friend.
Love is the Monarch Paſſion of the Mind,
Knows no Superior, by no Laws confin'd;
But triumphs ſtill, impatient of Controul,
O'er all the proud Endowments of the Soul.

You cannot avoid the Imputation of Partiality, which will leſſen the Credit of your Paper, if you do not Juſtice to *SIR, Your humble Servant* SABLE

Mr. *Sable* may obſerve we have avoided the Imputation of Partiality, if the Inſerting the above Lines can be thought ſufficient for that Purpoſe; tho' we doubt his Defence will tend but little to his Credit; for what Advantage is it to me, that my Great Grandſire had as vitiated a Taſte as myſelf? However we have ſome Hopes from hearing him ſay, that *thoſe are happy who retreat betimes:* But we beg of him not to mention a Word of the *proud Endowments of his Soul*, after having ſtoop'd to ſo very low an Amour.

The Letter ſigned DORINDA has been received, and ſhall be communicated in our next.

Exported from this Place ſince Nov. 1, 1731, to March 17, 1731-2. Rice 24,386 Barrels, Pitch 13,593, Tarr 2,196, Turpentine 730. Whereof 6,377 Barrels of Rice for Foreign Markets.